Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1746.] PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 14, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

For Sale, at the Stores of the Subscribers, on Walnut ſtreet Wharf,
195 caſks of nails aſſorted
20 bales of ſail canvaſs, from No. 1 to 8
53 caſks yellow ochre
15 tierces bottled porter, 6 to 14 doz. each
London particular, India market } Madeira Wines
Teneriffe do. in hogſheads and pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Empty Claret bottles
6 caſes of Ginghams, Dimities, Muſlinets &c. aſſorted for the Weſt-India market
4, 10, and 9 inch cables and 10 coils of cordage
Writing ſlates, ink ſtands and preſſes
20 puncheons Jamaica rum
1 bale ſeaming twine
160 bundles ſheathing paper

THE BRIG
AMAZON,
For Sale, or Charter.
Nicklin & Griffith.
april 7 tuth&ſ.tf

FOR SALE.
195 boxes white, 107 do. brown } Havannah Sugar
200 Hides
Will be landed to morrow, at Willings and Francis's wharf, from on board the brig Active, William Williams, maſter.

ALSO,
The ſaid Brig for ſale,
And may take in immediately after diſcharged.
Apply to
John Hollingſworth & Co.
march 30. §

Freight Wanted.

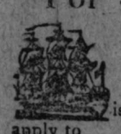
FOR BREMEN,
The Hamburgh Brig

HENRIETTA,
Peter P. Schmidt, *Maſter*,
NOW lying at Jeſſe and R. Waln's wharf—A ſtout, ſtrong veſſel, of about 270 tons burthen, in good order; has two thirds of her cargo ready to go on board, and begins to load to-morrow.
For *Freight* only, apply to
PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water-ſtreet.
Who have JUST RECEIVED, and FOR SALE,
12 bales Tickleburgs and Oznabrigs
2 do. Patterbornes
1 do. bleached Heſſians
1 package Oil Cloth
1 cheſt and 8 barrels Snuff Boxes
30 Liquor Caſes
29 anchors pearl Baryle, and
4 caſes elegant Carriage Harneſs, Whips, Spurs, &c.
—THEY HAVE FOR SALE—
Claret in caſes, Port Wine in pipes, Ruſſia Soap in ſmall boxes, Rice, Brimſtone, Tumblers, Window Glaſs, Slates, a cargo of excellent Mahogany, Heſſians, Brown Rolls, Poliſh Linens, empty Coffee Bags, &c &c. all entitled to the drawback.
march 20. tuths2w

For Hamburgh,
THE SHIP

DOMINICK TERRY,
John Fleming, *Maſter*,
Having great part of her cargo engaged.—For freight apply to
Jeſſe & Robert Waln.
February 26 §

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow
GOOD HOPE
Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to
Pragers & Co.
No. 151, South Second-ſtreet.
Who have for ſale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madera, Liſbon, and Teneriffe wine.
November 7. dtf

PROPOSAL,
For Publiſhing by Subſcription,
AN
ENQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGIN OF EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

THE Letters to Dr. Currie, which I publiſhed laſt autumn, led me to an inveſtigation of the origin and phenomena of peſtilential diſeaſes in other countries, as well as in the United States. In the proſecution of the ſubject, new facts and principles continually opened to my view, and finally determined me to trace back the hiſtory of ſuch diſeaſes as far as the records of hiſtory extend. For this purpoſe, I have examined the public libraries in New-York, New-Haven, Cambridge and Boſton, with a view to obtain all the material facts which can illuſtrate the ſubject, and I have nearly collected all the materials for the propoſed work.

The facts collected will enable me to demonſtrate that many of the common ideas reſpecting peſtilential epidemics, are unfounded or extremely incorrect; and this in conſequence of medical writers conſidering an epidemic diſeaſe as a detached or iſolated phenomenon in a particular country; rather than as connected with other epidemics or other phenomena of nature in various parts of the world. The facts I have collected lead to certain deductions which are ſurpriſing to myſelf, and which will probably be new to many others. Much light will be thrown on this dark and perplexing ſubject, as well as on natural philoſophy.

The propoſed work will make a full ſized octavo volume; and executed well on fine paper, cannot be afforded at leſs than two dollars, bound, with the uſual allowance to book-ſellers. As the compilation will coſt not only great labor, but conſiderable expence, no more copies will be printed than to ſupply ſubſcribers. The book will be ready for ſubſcriber early in the coming ſummer, and the holders of propoſals will be good enough to return them to No. 40, Pine-ſtreet, by the firſt of May.

SUBSCRIPTIONS received by the book-ſellers in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Hartford, New-London, Providence, Boſton, Baltimore and Charleſton.

NOAH WEBSTER, JUN.
march 28.

Wanted,

An active, cleanly, induſtrious woman to cook and do the buſineſs of the kitchen. Such a one will be allowed good wages, and no other need apply.—Enquire of the Printer.
February 7 §

THOMAS & JOSHUA FISHER,
HAVE FOR SALE,
At No. 5, Dock-ſtreet, near the Drawbridge,
China ware nankeen dining ſetts, tea and coffee cups and faucers
Nankeens, black ſattins and taffities
Pungem cloths, choppah romalls, and bandannoes
China and Engliſh umbrellas,
Together with a general aſſortment of European Goods—among which are
Seots thread in boxes
6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. and 20d. nails
Shot—T. Crowley ſteel, Spaniſh brown and white lead
Engliſh ſcythes 42 to 50 inches
ALSO,
112 barrells of kiln dryed Indian corn meal.
A commodious Store in Dock-ſtreet,
No. 7, to be let, three ſtories high, ſuitable for any buſineſs.
4th mo. 5th §tf

Juſt Landing
From the brig Harmony from the Iſle of France,
And for ſale By
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
20 bales Bourbon cotton of a ſuperior quality
150 bags do. coffee
24 caſks do. Indigo
april 3 dtot

JUST RECEIVED,
FROM FORT-AU-PRINCE,
And FOR SALE, by the SUBSCRIBERS,
110 hhds. Coffee
46 tierces do.
100 barrels do.
100 bags do.
110 hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar
80 barrels of do.
40 hogſheads of Molaſſes
4 bales of Cotton
2 hogſheads of Cocoa
WILLINGS & FRANCIS,
Penn-ſtreet.
march 12. §

A Bargain.
A quantity of Window Glaſs
FOR SALE, of different ſizes, at a very large diſcount from the ſterling coſt. If this Glaſs is not diſpoſed of before the 5th of April, it will be ſhipped from this port.
For terms apply to No. 89, South Third-ſtreet,
march 26. §1w

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
WELLS & MORRIS,
HAVING expired on the 11th February laſt, all perſons having demands againſt the ſaid Partnerſhip, are requeſted to furniſh their accounts for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted to the ſame, to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber.
GIDEON H. WELLS.
N. B. The buſineſs will be carried on as heretofore, by the ſubſcriber, at his Store, No. 135, Market-ſtreet. 1w march 24.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, No. 21, Penn-ſtreet,
The Cargo of the Ship Ganges,
John Green, commander, from Bengal,
Conſiſting of
Baftas, of various qualities and prices,

Coſſaes	Punjum Cloths
Sanahs	Guzzey do.
Humhums	Charconna Dorea
Blue Cloth	Tanjibs
Chintz and Calicoes	Mulmuls
Mamoodys	Checks
Mahamagonges	Patna Hkfs.
Ginghams	Mulmul do.
Guzzenas	Bandannoes
Gurrahs	Siſſerſoy
Piniaſcoes	Choppa Romals
Salgatchys	Sooty do.
Gillie Romals	Perſians of various col.
Mock Pulicats	

200 tons SUGAR
90,000 lb. PEPPER.
Willings & Francis.
The Piece Goods
Of the Ganges are now open to ſale at that commodious ſtore the north weſt corner of Market and Fourth-ſtreets.
Alſo—A few Bales of Madraſs Hkfs. of elegant patterns and beſt colours.
February 8. dtf

Freſh Teas.

Juſt Imported, in the ſhip Delaware,
Captain Cooper, from Canton,
And For Sale, by
SAMUEL HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, No. 54, Cheſnut-ſtreet,
AND BY
SAM. E. HOWELL,
At his Compting Houſe, Crooked billet wharf,
Bohea, Souchong, Hyſon, Young Hyſon, Hyſon Skin, and Imperial TEAS.
ALSO,
China Ware, aſſorted; black and coloured Lute-ſtrings and Sattins, Nankeens, Caſſia, large garden and common Fans, ſattin and luteſtring Umbrellas, whale-bone ſticks.
They have alſo For Sale,
Ell wide Perſians, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, French Cambricks and Umbrellas, Sugar in boxes.
march 8. §

JUST RECEIVED.
And for ſale by W. Young, corner of Second and Cheſnut-ſtreet, M. Carey 118 High-ſtreet T. Dobſon, 41 South Second-ſtreet and the Bookſellers generally,
(Price 5-8ths of a Dollar.)
BEACON HILL,
A *Local Poem*, hiſtoric and deſcriptive:
By a Lady of Boſton.
ANALYSIS OF BOOK I.
Alluſion to the ſurrounding Proſpect—Invocation to the River and ſylvan Deities—to the Hiſtoric Muſe—Fiction diſcarded—Dedication to Waſhington—The Action opens at the Retreat of the Columbians from Bunker's Hill—General Howe—The Memory of his Brother—Death of Warren—Perſonification of Fortune and Fame—Waſhington at Mount Vernon—called to the chief Command—Formation of the Columbian Camp at Cambridge—Natural, moral, or political Hiſtory of the ſeveral States—Their commanding Officers—Siege of Boſton—Its Sufferings—Negotiation for the ſafe Retreat of the Britiſh Army—Its Departure—Appointment of Congreſs—Declaration of Independence—Character of the Columbian Soldier—The Poet's prophetic Apoſtrophe to the Progreſs of Freedom throughout the World.
march 30. §

French Morning School.
G. DUFIEF,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from No. 71, Cheſnut ſtreet, to No. 63, South Second ſtreet; where he will open, on Monday next, the 16th inſt. a Morning School, from 6 to 8. He continues to teach every day from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, and from 6 till 9 in the evening.
N. B. Private Tuition attended to as uſual, and tranſlations from either language into the other, performed with ſecrecy, accuracy and diſpatch.
april 12. *3t

For Sale,
THE time of a NEGRO LAD, who has about three years to ſerve—He is perfectly capable of and uſed to all kinds of houſe work; has alſo been accuſtomed to wait at table. A purchaſer reſiding in the country would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.
April 12. eod3w

A Nurſe Child Wanted.
ANY perſon who may want to put a child out, may hear of a place, by enquiring of Conrad Baker, near the town houſe, in the Northern Liberties. 3t april 12.

JOSEPH RICARDO,
OF this City, Merchant, has aſſigned his property for the benefit of his Creditors, to James C. Fiſher, Samuel W. Fiſher, and Thomas Wilſon.
All perſons who have demands are requeſted to furniſh their accounts without delay—and thoſe indebted to make immediate payment to the Subſcribers, acting Aſſignees.
James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher.
No. 13, Arch Street.
march 31 4tawtf

SALT PETRE.
One hundred kegs of refined Salt Petre,
For Sale by the Subſcribers.
James C. & Samuel W. Fiſher,
No. 13, Arch Street.
march 31 4tawtf

For Sale,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, NO. 10, CHESNUT STREET,
11 Caſks of Carolina Indigo,
Which will be ſold on reaſonable terms on a ſhort credit.
Robert Henderſon.
april 2 mw&s4w

Twenty Dollars Reward.
THE Store occupied on account of the United States, back of No. 71, North Water-ſtreet was on the night of the 19th inſtant (March) broken open, and the following articles ſtolen, and taken therefrom:
Nine pieces troud, viz.

2374	20 ½ yds.	Blue ſtroud ſingle cord.
2378	20 ¼	
2379	20	
2380	20 ½	Two cord.
2381	20 ¼	
2382	20	
2383	20 ¼	
2384	20	
2385	20 ¼	

The above reward is offered, for the diſcovery of the perpetrators of this robbery, ſo that they be apprehended, and made amenable to juſtice; further reward will be paid, for the recovery of any part of the goods ſtolen, on delivery of the ſame to
JOHN HARRIS,
Keeper Military Stores,
april 2. 1w

THE term of Co-partnerſhip between the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of John Miller, jun. and Co. expires this day, and by mutual conſent will not be renewed. The debts and concerns of the ſame will be ſettled by John Miller, Jun. to whom all thoſe indebted to the partnerſhip, are earneſtly requeſted to make payment to, without delay.
JOHN MILLER, Jun.
ALEXANDER J. MILLER.
February 19 §tf

LANDING,
From on board the Ship SALLY, from Calcutta,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
1600 bags prime Sugar,
800 do. Ginger
30 bales low priced piece Goods.
John Miller, Jun.
march 3 §

Alex. J. Miller & James Davis,
Having entered into partnerſhip under the firm of
Alexander J. Miller & Co.
INFORM their friends in town and country, that they have opened a Wholeſale Dry Good Store, at No. 64, South Front Street, Philadelphia; where they now have, and intend keeping a general aſſortment of *India, German, Iriſh, French* and *Britiſh* Manufactures for ſale, on advantageous terms for caſh or a ſhort credit.
February 19 §tf

Red Clover Seed of the beſt quality.
MADEIRA WINE,
Old, and fit for immediate uſe, in pipes, half pipes and Quarter caſks.
Teneriffe Wine,
And, Window Glaſs—all of which will be ſold on very reaſonable terms, by
John Craig,
No. 12, Dock Street.
march 1 w&stf

NOTICE.
THREE Certificates of Six Per Cent. Deferred Debt of the United States of the following deſcription, viz—No. 10033, 10034, and 10035, for 5000 dollars each, dated 8th May, 1797, and ſtanding on the books of the Treaſury of the United States, in the name of Benjamin Waddington, of Lanover Houſe, near Abergavenney in England, Eſq. have been loſt by the capture of the ſhip Bacchus, from hence to London, in June laſt.—This, therefore notifies thoſe whom it may concern, that application will be made at the Treaſury of the United States for a renewal of the ſame.
Waddington & Harwood.
march 22 §6w

Notice is hereby given,
THAT application will be made for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, ſtanding in the name of the Subſcriber, No. 5004, and dated July 11, 1797—the ſame having been loſt.
JOHN GRAHAM.
march 5 §6w

TO BE SOLD,
A Very Valuable Farm,
SITUATE on the Neſhaminy creek, Buck's county, containing about 148 acres, of which about 30 acres are excellent wood-land; the remainder meadow and plough land, and in a highly cultivated ſtate; the whole under poſt and rail fence, chiefly new laſt ſummer. On the premiſes are a log-houſe and barn. The ſituation for a country ſeat is perhaps one of the moſt eligible in the vicinity of Philadelphia, lying on the Neſhaminy, with the advantage of a landing place within 100 yards of the farm-houſe, and commanding a very extenſive view of the ſurrounding country: it is about three quarters of a mile from the floating bridge, 17 3-4 miles from Philadelphia, and 2 1-2 miles from Briſtol. For terms of ſale and further information apply to Thomas Benger, Eſq. in Briſtol, or
WILLIAM WALN,
No. 144, South Second ſtreet.
April 7. 3tawtf

NOTICE.
THE Partnerſhip of the ſubſcribers, trading under the firm of PAXSON & RICHARDSON, was diſſolved on the ſixth of the third month laſt, by mutual conſent. All perſons indebted thereto are earneſtly requeſted to make payment; and thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſame, are deſired to preſent their accounts for ſettlement to either of the ſubſcribers.
Iſaac Paxſon,
Nathaniel Richardſon.
Philadelphia, 4th mo. 3d, 1798.

ISAAC PAXSON,
Continues to carry on the buſineſs at the uſual place, No. 10, South Third ſtreet, where he has on hand a large aſſortment of Ironmongery, Saddlery, Cutlery and Braſs Wares, which he will ſell wholeſale or retail, on low terms, for caſh or the uſual credit. He expects to receive by the firſt veſſels from London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, a large addition to his preſent aſſortment; and will execute with punctuality and care any orders from the former cuſtomers, and his friends in general. 2aw4w

MESSAGE
Of the Preſident of the United States,
To both Houſes of Congreſs,
APRIL 3, '98
With the Diſpatches from the Envoys of the United States at Paris,
Which accompanied the Same.
FOR SALE
At No. 63 North 3d ſtreet, at Way & Groff's Printing-Office, No. 27 Arch ſtreet, and at the office of the Editor, No. 119, Cheſnu-ſtreet

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
(Price 25 Cents)
Reflections on Monroe's View
OF THE CONDUCT OF THE EXECUTIVE,
As publiſhed in the
GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES,
Under the ſignature of
SCIPIO,
In which the Commercial Warfare *of France is traced to the* French Faction in this Country, *as its Source, and the Motives of Oppoſition, &c.*
march 30.

Interpreter of Foreign Languages.
JOSEPH E. G. M. DE LA GRANGE,
Walnut-ſtreet, No. 110,
BEING duly commiſſioned and ſworn in the above capacity, offers to tranſlate the French, Engliſh, Spaniſh, Portugueſe and Italian Languages: he flatters himſelf that his former profeſſion, as advocate, both in France and St. Domingo, has well qualified him to tranſlate any Court proceedings or other Judiciary inſtruments.
N. B. The FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY continues open at the above place. Many valuable additions having been made to this collection, it conſiſts now of about 1500 volumes, the beſt adapted to anſwer the purpoſe of thoſe who wiſh both to improve in the Language, and obtain uſeful inſtruction and pleaſure.
march 30. 2awim

Schuylkill permanent Bridge.
THE ſubſcribers Commiſſioners appointed by an act of aſſembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An act to authorize the Governor of "this Commonwealth to incorporate a company "for erecting a permanent bridge over the river "Schuylkill, at or near the city of Philadelphia," hereby give notice, that Books are provided as the law directs; and that we will proceed to receive ſubſcriptions for the Company Stock, on the ninth day of April next, at the City Hall, in the city of Philadelphia. The ſubſcriptions will be received from ten o'clock in the morning till two o'clock, P. M. of that day; and the books will continue open during thoſe hours of ſucceeding days, until the number, required by the ſaid law to enable the Commiſſioners to certify the ſame to the Governor for incorporating the Stockholders, be ſubſcribed
RICHARD PETERS,
JOHN PEROT,
GODFREY HAGA,
MATTHEW M'CONNEL,
WILLIAM SHEAFF.
Philadelphia, 19th March, 1798. 27—3awtf

The Annual Election
FOR Directors and a Treaſurer of the Library Company of Philadelphia, will be held at the Library, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday, the 7th of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the Treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.
As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the company, unleſs the arrears are paid off on the ſaid 7th day of May, or within ten days after.
By order of the Directors,
BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary.
April 7 3aw

Priſon Manufactory.

FOR SALE,
At the Priſon of the City and County of Philadelphia,
Cut Nails of all ſizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, ſaddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Alſo—Sawed Marble, ſuitable for currier's tables, tomb and head ſtones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, ſlabs, facia, window heads, ſills, &c.
All which may be had on reaſonable terms.
Shoes made and Weaving done at ſaid Priſon at a moderate price.
Orders from a diſtance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the priſon, will be attended to.
December 26. mthom

PORT WINE,
In pipes, hogſheads and quarter caſks,
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Juſt imported, in the Henrietta, P. P. Schmidt, maſter, from Oporto,
ALSO, ON HAND,
300 bbls. New-York and Boſton Beef
Queens' Ware in crates
Blankets in bales
Guns aſſorted in caſes, Cutlaſſes, Swords, &c.
For Sale by
THOMAS & JOHN KETLAND.
Walnut ſtreet wharf.
april 11. 1ct

Pennſylvania Hoſpital,
4th mo. 7th, 1798.
THE Contributors to the Pennſylvania Hoſpital, are to meet on the ſeventh day of next Month, being the ſecond day of the week, at the ſaid Hoſpital at three o'clock in the afternoon, to elect twelve Managers and a Treaſurer, for the enſuing year.
By order of a board of Managers.
SAMUEL COATES, *Sec'ry.*
april 7 6tE

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge.
THE books will continue open from day to day, between the hours of 10, A. M. and 2, P. M. for receiving ſubſcriptions, at the City Hall. Thoſe who mean to ſubſcribe, will pleaſe to come provided with caſh or bank notes, as checks cannot be taken.
D. CALDWELL, *Secretary to the Commiſſioners.*
April 10. dtf

SILVER WATCHES.
Caſh will be given for any quantity of low priced SILVER WATCHES, by applying immediately at No. 15 South Fifth ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets.
April 10. *6t

Now Opening,
At WILLIAM M'LAWS Saddle Manufactory,
No. 72, Cheſnut Street,
A general aſſortment of Horſeman's Piſtols, direct from the Manufacturers in London.
ALSO ON HAND,
Saddles, Bridles, Holſters, Half Covers, Light Horſeman's Caps, Swords, Cartouch Boxes, Valices, Saddle Bags, Portmanteau's, Hard Leather Trunks, Carriage and Chair Harneſs, &c.
april 9 dtf

Madeira Wine.
A few pipes of remarkably fine Madeira, fit for immediate uſe, and at a reduced price—For ſale by JAMES YARD.
April 4. d2w

TO BE LET,
And poſſeſſion given immediately,
A genteel three ſtory brick Houſe,
No. 7, North Eighth ſtreet,
24 feet front and 55 feet deep, with a handſome Garden.——Enquire at No. 128 Spruce ſtreet.
april 4 §

Juſt Received,
AND FOR SALE BY
ISAAC HARVEY, JUN.
(No. 5, South Water Street,)
A Quantity of Georgia Cotton,
ALSO,
Prime Aux-Cayes Molaſſes
Raiſins in kegs
Sugar in barrels—and
A few tons of Nicaragua wood.
4th mo. 4th §2w

A great Bargain.
WILL BE SOLD, if applied for immediately, Twenty Thouſand Dollars in Bills of Credit, upon intereſt at five per cent. per annum now lodged in the Treaſury, and endorſed by the United States, with a promiſe to "pay the intereſt annually." Enquire at the office of
THOMAS McEWEN & Co.
April 11. 3t

For Sale,
BY ELLISTON & JOHN PEROT,
No. 41, North Water Street,
London particular Madeira Wine, in pipes and quarter caſks, 4 years old and fit for immediate uſe,
Inferior do.
A few bales Allibad Coffes
Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Sail Canvals, No. 1, to 9
A few bags of Juniper Berries
A parcel of Soal Leather, and
A few boxes of China.
march 3 tu&f4w

To the Afflicted with
NERVOUS Diſorders, loſs of appetite, female complaints, debilitated conſtitutions, inward weakneſſes, lowneſs of ſpirits, ſeminal weakneſſes, indigeſtion, decayed, weak or relaxed conſtitutions, pains in the limbs, poverty of blood, ſinking anxieties, and tremors, which ſo dreadfully affect the weak, the ſedentary and the delicate, every ſymptom of extreme debility, attendant on the indiſcretions of youth, the conſequences of a diſſipated life; exceſs of pleaſure or grief, change of climate, the immoderate uſe of tea, ſpirituous liquors, or any intemperance; diſorders incident to young girls and women at a certain period of life—
THE CELEBRATED
Cordial Reſtorative Balſam,
Is a medicine of abſolutely ſpecific and unparalleled virtues, in the ſpeedy and effectual cure of the above diſorders, having ſtood a trial of many ſucceſsful years, during which period many have been reſtored from the brink of the grave.
Youth and age of either ſex, are equally the objects of this Reſtorative, and they will uniformly participate in its ſalubrious qualities and effects; for whether the ſyſtem has received a ſhock, and is debilitated, from imprudencies or inattention in the earlier part of life, or is ſinking under the advance of years, a ſmall quantity of this medicine will give preſent relief to, and afford a pleaſing proſpect of returning health and ſtrength, by giving tone to the muſcular ſyſtem and organs of digeſtion, and in a great meaſure renovating the conſtitution.
Women at any period of life, may by this medicine be freed from the moſt afflicting diſorders incident to the ſex, and at a certain period it is moſt highly uſeful.
The Cordial Reſtorative Balſam is ſold genuine (only) by the proprietor, Dr. JAMES CHURCH, at his medicine ſtore, No. 1, South Third ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia; where may be had an account of the virtues of this Reſtorative and a liſt of cures.
april 3 3aw3w

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SICK AND DISABLED SEAMEN.

TUESDAY, April 10.

(Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.)

Mr. SEWALL did not think the gentleman from New-York had treated him, or his observations, with much candour. That gentleman, said he, claims to himself a great degree of benevolence and charity towards the sailors of the United States. He is the father of this bill, which considers these men as incapable of taking care of themselves, and calls upon them to subscribe for their own support in case of sickness or inability, without taking a farthing from the pocket of the United States, or from the gentleman himself. The gentleman spoke of charity; he thought his charity equal to that gentleman's. [Mr. LIVINGSTON said he was far from speaking of his own charity]. Mr. S. said, he was himself arguing against his own interest; for it had been said by the gentleman from New-York, that in case this bill passed into a law, persons who had been heretofore called upon to support this class of men, would in future be excused from this charge; whereas, if it did not pass, he should be charged with this tax as at present. But he contended, that as the sailors of Massachusetts could not be excused from paying the town taxes, it was hard they should be called upon again to pay for the support of their own body. Yet for doing this, he was charged with pertinacity and a want of benevolence towards this class of men. Mr. S. believed he had a greater respect for seamen than that gentleman, and it was his opinion, that the sailors were able to take care of themselves, without the assistance of the gentleman from New-York.

Besides, said Mr. S. this bill proposes the erection of public hospitals (however economically they may be built) not merely for the seamen of the United States, but for the seamen of foreign nations; so that the sailors of this country—a class of men who have nothing to spare—are also called upon and forced to support a public charity for foreigners; for out of 100 citizens of the United States who pay to this fund, perhaps not one would receive any benefit from it. If there had been previous benefactions to a considerable amount for this object, as had been the case in other countries, and these contributions were wanted only for current expences, the thing would have been different.

But the gentleman from New-York represents the people of Massachusetts as receiving great advantages from a bounty on fish exported, which was intended to reimburse the duty on salt used in their business of curing fish; and he had calculated this advantage far beyond what it really is. But admitting that they receive something more than the amount of the duty paid on their salt, it must be allowed that it went to the encouragement of a set of men at all times valuable to the United States, but particularly so at this time. But was this any argument why he should not oppose this tax? Would it be proper for him to answer to these men, when they complained of this tax, "You are taxed, it is true, for the support of foreigners, to uphold a public charity for the United States, who will have the honour of taking care of seamen; but you ought to be satisfied, because the general government allows you a bounty on the exportation of your fish." He believed not. And he believed the gentleman from New-York had as little real care for seamen as he had for the fisheries of the United States.

Mr. S. said, he would next notice some observations of the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Pinckney) which partook of something like argument. That gentleman said, the sailors ought to pay the tax, because they were to receive the benefit arising from it. But he had before stated the seamen of New-England do not want this provision, and why tax them for what they do not want? The sailors there would be averse to being removed from their homes and friends, to an hospital at a distance. It was said this establishment would afford similar relief to that provided for our sailors in Foreign Countries. He thought it very different, as that was provided at the public expence, and this was to be raised from the sailors themselves. He believed the sailors of New England would sooner take their chance abroad, than pay this tax for foreigners. Besides, the fishermen never go into the southern states; they are employed exclusively in fishing, and exporting their fish.

Besides this tax would have an effect to drive our seamen out of the country. The tax would fall upon the merchant, and be deducted from their wages. It would also fall heaviest upon those seamen who have families and are fixed in the country. A foreigner could afford a small deduction from his wages; but a native seaman with a family could not afford it.

As it respects the federalism of the thing, he was in favour of every measure which went to establish harmony betwixt different parts of the country; but he had no idea of taxing a single order of men on this account.

Mr. S. SMITH believed, with the gentleman last up, that this would be a tax upon the merchants, as the sailors must have sufficient to support them. He did not believe the fishermen could complain; for though the gentleman stated that the bounty allowed upon the exportation of fish was only meant as a drawback of the duty paid upon the salt used in salting the fish for exportation, every man must be convinced that it far exceeds that amount, as he believed the sum allowed was greater than the whole sum paid by that state for the salt duty. [The SPEAKER asked whether these observations applied to the question?] If they did not Mr. S. wished gentlemen who had preceded him on the same subject had been interrupted. The Southern States, Mr. S. continued, were as able to keep their seamen from perishing as the Eastern; but this was a measure which would redound to the honour of the United States. No sailor, he was certain, would grudge to pay 20 cents out of 20 dollars for so excellent a purpose. The tax would eventually fall upon the merchant or landlord; but he believed upon the landlord, as they generally got the surplus of the sailors money.

Mr. J. PARKER was sorry the gentleman from Massachusetts could not consider all the seamen of the United States as standing upon the same ground. That gentleman was mistaken when he said the bill went to provide for the support of foreigners; it had no such view, it provided only for the relief of our own citizens. And in our present situation, when the country is threatened with war, what encouragement was there for men to enter on board our vessels, if there were no asylum for them in case they were sick or wounded? It would be wise and politic, in his opinion, to begin measures which must place these persons in a better situation than at present. The British sailor looked up to Greenwich Hospital as an asylum when all his toils are over; and perhaps it may be owing, in some measure, to this circumstance, that the British sailors are so valiant a set of men. He hoped, therefore, the sailors of this country would not be left to the doubtful benevolence of others; but that by passing this bill, a permanent relief might be afforded them in case of sickness, disability or old age.

Mr. VARNUM said, it had been observed, that this bill would relieve the citizens of Massachusetts from taxes in support of this class of men. It might in some respect do this; but it would not excuse sailors themselves from paying to the support of others, equally with their fellow citizens. He did not know but the United States have the power to make the proposed regulation; but he thought it was a business which more particularly concerned the Legislature of the individual States. If the United States, indeed, thought this class of men of so much more importance than any other, the people at large, he thought ought to be called upon to support them in distress; and if hospitals are to be supported for this purpose, the public ought to support them, and not the sailors themselves.

Mr. V. did not know how the gentleman who used it, understood the term *Federalism*; but if he meant that Federalism which was supported by the Constitution, he did not know how he would reconcile it with that clause of it which says "that no capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration directed to be taken."

Mr. V. did not think that this kind of tax was consistent with Federal principles; for it might as well be said, because the State of Massachusetts is possessed of some particular advantages over other States, every citizen of that State shall pay a poll-tax of ten dollars a year for the benefit of the Union, as that the sailors of that State should be called upon to support an establishment in which they will be but little interested.

Mr. GALLATIN said, this was a case of very new impression to him, which, perhaps, might be one of the reasons why he felt disposed to vote against this bill. Until he saw some positive good as likely to arise from any measure, he was always inclined rather to vote against it than for it. This bill assumed a principle for its foundation, the truth of which he was not acquainted with, viz. That the seamen of the United States are not able to provide for themselves, and therefore that it is necessary to provide a sum for their relief in case of sickness or disability. He had not seen this distinction between them and other classes of citizens, and therefore believed them to be capable of taking care of themselves. He knew there were in all communities a number of men who were not sufficiently provident to lay by money to afford relief in sickness, or to make old age comfortable; but he did not know that there was a greater number of this description of persons amongst seamen than amongst others.

Institutions of the kind recommended in this bill might be useful in other countries, where there was a distinction betwixt sailors and other citizens; but in the United States, he had not been able to discover any material distinction betwixt them and other classes of men. How far Marine Hospitals had been useful in Europe, he could not tell; he knew there were many rotten public institutions of Hospitals, &c. there, which were established for good purposes at first, but which are now become worse than useless. But supposing the institution to be a good one he thought it better to leave the business as at present, and suffer this class of people to provide for themselves, or to be provided for in the same way in which other poor and sick, or disabled persons are supported.

There was one part of the bill, which he said he could not consent to vote for, viz. that part which directs the erection of buildings; as he was convinced that persons of every description may be better relieved by being dispersed through the country, than in being placed in an hospital. He was opposed also to the manner in which the fund is proposed to be raised. If he was inclined to provide relief for sailors, as a distinct class of citizens, he was against providing a fund for the purpose by a tax upon labour, which would, in all respects, be a capitation tax. Gentlemen might argue as they pleased about the tax falling upon merchants; it was impossible to say upon whom a tax upon labour would fall. In some instances, it would fall upon the sailors themselves; in others it would fall upon the merchants; and in some of these it would be paid by the merchants themselves, and in others by the community.

Mr. G. did not understand that there was any distinct provison for seamen in the Eastern States; they were provided for in common with other citizens; and, as it was allowed they furnished two thirds of the seamen of the United States, and as the representatives from that quarter knew what kind of relief the sailors liked best, he thought it right to consult their wishes upon the subject. If they are satisfied to support their seamen in the way they do, he did not know why a tax of this kind should be raised for their relief.

Mr. G. said, he should have been glad to have known something as to the effect this law would produce in this city. It was well known the member from it, who would have been possessed of every information on the subject, has been a long time sick and unable to attend his duty, in this house. Seeing the representatives from New-York, Baltimore and Charleston in favour of it, and the Eastern States against it, and not knowing the wishes of the people of Philadelphia with respect to the measure, he should wish for time to obtain some information upon the subject; he therefore moved to postpone the question on the passage of this bill for two days, in order that he and his colleagues might make some enquries on the business.

Mr. HARTLEY seconded the motion.

Mr. LIVINGSTON had no objection to the postponement, especially as the gentleman from Pennsylvania had expressed his intention of voting against the bill if passed at present, and because he knew the effect of enquiry would be favourable to the bill, as he believed this city was much in the same situation with the city of New-York.

The question for a postponement was put and carried.

NEW MILITIA SYSTEM.

The house next went into a committee of the whole on the bill for organizing, disciplining and arming the Militia of the United States; when Mr. VARNUM's motion for for striking out the first section of the bill, which provides for a select and a reserved corps; the former to consist of all young men from 18 to 20, the latter of all from 24 to 40.

THE motion for striking out the section was made to try the principle as to a select corps, and was supported by Messrs. VARNUM, W. C. CLAIBORNE, NICHOLAS, GALLATIN, FINDLEY, and SKINNER. It was urged by them, that to introduce the proposed system would be wholly to derange the present establishment, which, though it was not perfect, was capable of being improved and made to answer every purpose of an efficient militia. In proof of this, it was stated that the militia in the Eastern States was in perfect order and discipline, and that being the case in those States, it might also be the same in others, if like means were taken. If the same laws were passed by the United States for the regulation of the whole Militia as at present existed in the Eastern States, and if the Militia Officers were every where equally attentive to their duty, the Militia might generally be in equally good order. That the plan proposed was only known in theory; that though it might answer well in a thickly settled country, it would be attended with many and great inconveniences in sparse settlements, as to get 100 young men together to exercise would take in a circuit of 20 miles; besides that the sending out a large number of young men together, without persons of more advanced years, as a check upon them, would have a bad effect upon their morals, and to take young men away from their business which they might be just commencing for ten or twelve days at a time would ruin them.—Nor was it believed that young men could be so well disciplined, or kept together, as if they were interspersed with persons of greater age and solidity.

The new system was supported by Messrs. J. WILLIAMS, S. SMITH, SHEPARD, DAYTON, MACON, BROOKES, PINKNEY, and HARPER, as affording at all times an active efficient Militia of at least 150,000 men, which would place the country at all times in security, as no foreign power would ever think of attacking a country which could call out this force; that the young men having been actively engaged in discipline from 18 to 24, would, after that time to the age of 40, form a reserved corps, ready to be called upon in cases of emergency. That the disciplining of these young men would keep the officers in exercise, and they would learn how to take care of men when they were out in service, which was a consideration of first importance; that young men would train much better together than if fathers and sons were in the same ranks, and being clothed in uniform they would become ambitious of excelling in military duty. That this plan would be more economical than the present, and would make fewer exceptions from service; and it was a plan which had been warmly recommended by the first military man in this country, the late President of the United States, and would render a Standing Army in the country wholly unnecessary.

The motion for striking out the first section was lost 45 to 31.

PARIS, February 5.

All the persons banished by the law of the 19th Fructidor, embarked on board the Vollante corvette, arrived at Cayenne the first Brumaire. The agent appointed to provide for their natural wants, on the 6th of Frimaire dispatched them to the banks of the river Comanama, between Sinemary and Yracoubo, the most healthful and plentiful part of the colony, where they arrived the 7th. They are lodged provisionally in a building belonging to the military establishment of Sinemary, where they are supplied with a certain portion of provisions, besides clothes and other necessaries. The agent has restrained their excursions to a space of about twenty leagues under a necessary guard, and assigned to each a portion of ground; exclusive of which they will be allowed to purchase lands for agricultural establishments—*Official*, *Redacteur*.

After an article inserted in our Journal the day before yesterday, Thomas Muir wrote to Robert Dundas, Lord advocate of Scotland, a letter, reproaching him with the blood of his compatriots, unjustly shed in the name of the laws, and to announce to him, that this blood will demand expiations since he, and all the friends of liberty would not be willing to carry into a country, which stretches out its arms, any thing but these sacred words—*Pardon*, *Oblivion* and *Amnesty*.

In the last public sitting of the Directory, Serribelloni, the ambassador from the Cisalpine republic, was introduced along with his two colleagues in the mission.—He pronounced a speech, which was answered by the President of the Directory. The speeches consisted of a panegyric on the French for their assistance in forming the Cisalpine Republic, of mutual wishes to consolidate the connection between the two republics.

February 8.

Little credit was given to the report which had been circulated, that general Berthier was to have made his public entry into Rome on the 2d inst. and that his Holiness, previous to that event, was to have set off for Malta—an aid-de-camp of general Bernadotte, however, who has arrived from Milan, confirms the intelligence. Government will in a few days we expect, receive official communications on this subject.

LONDON, January 31.

It appears that the revolution of Switzerland is considered as effected. What will be the fate of these states, and what they will now assume, will remain with the French government to determine.

To be Sold by Auction, at the Coffee-House, at 6 o'clock, on the 1st May next,

A NOTE drawn by Michael Kraft, of the Custom-House, payable to William Love, chair-maker, 150, North Front street, for 250 dollars, dated the 30th June 1797, due the 2d of Aug. but neglected to be presented or protested till the 18th August by the Bank of Pennsylvania, for which the Bank will become liable, if a jury independent of Banks can be found.

april 13. *6t

A Young Man wanted.

Good encouragement will be given to a young Man to go into the back country, who understands keeping accounts, writes a good hand, and who can be well recommended—None other need apply. Enquire at Mr. Fenno's office, No. 119 Chesnut-street

April 13. d1w

To be Let,

(And possession given on the 1st of May)

A genteel three story brick House,

22 feet front, and 40 feet deep, with back buildings and stables, at present in the tenure of Major JACKSON. Enquire at 187 South Third street.

april 2. §

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *April* 14.

Yesterday the House of Representatives of the United States went again into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the resolution proposing an appropriation for the purchase of cannon, arms and ammunition for the service of the United States; when the motion proposed to amend the resolution by giving the President power, "in case of other means failing in any considerable degree, to purchase or hire foundries or armouries, which shall be employed to manufacture the same for the use of the United States," after some debate, was carried, 50 members voting for it. The resolution as amended was agreed to without a division, and a bill directed to be brought in accordingly. Some other business was done, which will be given in course.

In the course of the sitting, Mr. HARPER gave the following notice:

Mr. SPEAKER,

BEFORE the House goes into the order of the day, I wish to give notice of a motion which, at some time before the end of this session, I have resolved to submit to this House. It is for the reprimand, at the bar of the House, of one of its members, for the most vile and unfounded slanders against sundry members of this House. These slanders are contained in a letter which I have read in the public prints of this city, and which contains all that malice and falsehood could suggest for the purpose of defaming the members of this House and of the Government, and of destroying their reputation. I allude, Sir, to a letter under the signature of *William Findley*, which has appeared in the public prints, and the writing of which, by that person, can, as I am well assured, be proved by the most unexceptionable testimony. Nothing, Sir, but my unwillingness to interrupt the important business of the public at this crisis of our affairs, prevents me from immediately submitting this motion; and I will add, that I should never have troubled the House on the subject of this person's conduct, did not that age, which he dishonours, render him an unfit subject for personal chastisement.—

Mr. FINDLEY wished to know whether a member had a right to attack another member in this manner. If he saw the letter which had been alluded to, he could tell whether it was his or not. Any letter of his, he believed, would speak for itself.

Mr. GALLATIN wished to be informed by the Speaker, whether it was in order for a member to rise in his place, under pretence of his giving notice of his intention of making a motion, and thus abuse another member in the House, saying he would chastise him, and so on. If the gentleman has a motion to make, why not make it without this?

The Speaker replied, that a member had a right to give notice of any motion which he intended to make; but, in the opinion of the Speaker, the gentleman from S. Carolina had gone farther in doing it, than order and decorum would justify.

Nothing farther passed on this subject.

For the Gazette of the United States.

MR. FENNO,

While I am detained in this turbulent city from a distant part of the state by some affairs of business, I shall take the liberty of becoming your correspondent so far as to give you an account of one of the most extraordinary and disorderly scenes that I, or perhaps any other person, ever saw exhibited, unless by the mobs of our dear sister Republic. On my arrival here a day or two ago, I found the walls at almost every corner of the streets decorated with handbills of an entirely different and contrary nature.—One sett (No. 1, for I enclose you copies of *three* which I happened to get possession of) is said to have been put forth by a Mr. Futee, (a son of Esculapius) and some other choice spirits ripe for *glorious mischief*. Another (No 2) made its appearance in consequence of the first, and is ascribed to a Colonel John Mayo of this place. And a third (No. 3) said to have been put into circulation by a Mr. Washington and some others of Richmond.

Expectation was wrought up to its highest pinnacle, and curiosity led many nonresidents like myself to the place of political contest. About 11 o'clock, a large croud having assembled at the court-house, and as many as could, having pressed into it, (among whom I was one, not being of that description of people who are generally said to go to the wall) in a few minutes a grey headed man dressed in black, with a most solemn gloom on his countenance arose, and I thought the business of the day was to be commenced by prayers to the Deity to guide them in their deliberations, and to inspire them with wisdom; but on enquiry of an inhabitant of the town near me, I found this was no other than Mr. Futee himself—"And," added my informant, "a damn'd fine, pure democrat he is; he loves the French best of all the people upon the earth, and if our Congress should be such damn'd fools as to go to war with them, and they should send an army here, he would be worth a Jews eye to them"... Mr. Futee then made a motion that an old white headed gentleman, (a Mr. Adams I think) should take the chair, and that a secretary should be appointed. Upon this a genteel looking man got up and addressed the people, advised them against proceeding at all in the business; but if they were determined to go on, he hoped they would at least adjourn to a place where the whole of the people might hear what was to be said. This was agreed to and they adjourned to the street in front of the court-house.

I enquired of my new acquaintance who this gentleman was, and was told it was Col. Mayo, "not half so good a democrat as the other, nor half so much attached to the French, but," added he, "he is a damn'd *pepperish* sort of a fellow, and it will not do to tell *him* so, for I took notice he had pistols in his holsters when he came here to-day. Having now got fairly into the street, Mr. Futee mounted upon a sort of a platform in front of a house near the court-house, and from thence began a violent, inflammatory, unconnected speech, full of invective against the American, as of eulogy on the French government, and then read, and offered to the people for their adoption, a set of resolutions much in the stile of his speech.

This jacobinical *orator* was succeeded by a little man whose name, as I understood from a bystander was Nicholas, brother to the Congress man of that name, and he likewise delivered a *long* speech in the gallic cause.

When he had done Col. Mayo again addressed the people from the portico of the courthouse, and in a speech of a different cast from the two foregoing ones advised them to sign no resolutions; to be patient; to have confidence in the government, and not to endanger their country's peace by any hasty measures of theirs, and concluded by requesting all those who were friends to government, peace, and good order, to move off with him to the right; upon which a decided majority of the meeting, among whom were two thirds of the *decent* looking people, followed him. I then thought they were done, at least for this day, but Mr. Futee with true French zeal rallied the tattered remains of his forces and again began to exhort them, which having done, a small delicate looking man who I was told was a Mr. Washington, addressed them from the platform in a very handsome speech, and another sett of resolutions was offered, of an entirely different complexion from the first, but from what sentiments I could discover in the respectable looking part of the people they did not wish to accept *any*. I was amazed, however, Mr. Fenno, to find the appearance of prejudice in some against this clever little man only because his name is Washington. Now, Sir, if he was to go out into our country to practice law (for I know he is a lawyer by his addressing himself to "gentlemen of the jury") that name would be a recommendation to him, especially if he is of the same stock with the good old general. But to return—Mr. Washington having finished, and some other gentlemen having made a few observations, up pop'd Mr. Futee again, and ran the same ground over and over; just like a horse running four mile heats, and seemed disposed to have continued his repetitions until night, if he could have got listeners; but the *grog* beginning to circulate (this being election day too) the love of that *drowned* the love of country, and afforded Mr. Futee an opportunity of playing off a most capital piece of generalship, for as soon as that precious *beverage* had deprived any poor fellow of the scanty share of reason, with which nature had originally endowed him, these resolutions were offered him to sign, and if he was *too* drunk to hold the pen, or did not know how to write at all, they would do him the favor to sign for him. Thus did many men and boys, of various colours and descriptions, write this day who never wrote before, and perhaps never will again, unless in the same manner... by proxy. I must not forget to tell you another circumstance, to shew you how liberal these people were, and how willing they are to admit all persons to share the right of instructing their representatives.

A dirty, blackguard sort of a looking fellow whom they called Han'tland, appeared to be very busy in getting signers, and signing for those who could not sign for themselves (for I saw he could write) came to me, offered me the paper, and in a voice very much resembling the hearse sound of a bull-frogs throat, "Sir" says he, (yes, I confess he said "Sir") "won't you sign these *republican resolutions*"? "Sir," replied I, "I do not live in the county." "No matter for that Sir." "But I do not live within 200 miles of the place." "'Tis all one, we let every one sign them." My indignation had now risen so high that I turned on my heel, made no reply, and by this time a violent storm of wind and rain coming on, I quitted the disgusting scene and hastened to my lodgings for fear of getting wet, and as I could not ramble out, for the heavy rain that yet continues to fall, I determined to amuse myself in my room by writing you the foregoing account; and as soon as the weather permits, and my business is done, I will mount my horse and depart, with a hope of not seeing Richmond again until *town-meetings* are over, and all *republican resolutions* decided upon. AN IMPARTIAL SPECTATOR.

Richmond, April 2d, 1798.

P. S. If I could have got copies of the resolutions, I would have sent them also for your paper, but no doubt, Mr. Futee and his principal aid, Mr. Han'tland will contrive that every body should see them *now*, though they would not even let those whom they wanted to adopt them, do it, until the few who were *drunk* enough to sign, had done so. In order to encrease their number (apparently) different sheets of paper were handed about to receive names, and many names of the same people were put on all the different sheets.

No. I.

It is recommended to the citizens of the county of Henrico, and city of Richmond, to take into consideration at the courthouse on Monday next; the propriety of giving such instructions to their representative in congress, as may prevent the Adoption of Measures tending to involve this country in a war with the French Republic.

March 28th, 1798.

No. II.

To the Free and Independent Citizens of the county of Henrico, and city of Richmond.

GENTLEMEN,

An anonymous recommendation to you, "to take into your consideration at the courthouse, on Monday next, the propriety of giving such instructions to our representative in congress, as may prevent the adoption of measures tending to involve this country in a war with the French republic" having made its appearance in the form of a hand-bill, in the streets of Richmond—you will, I have no doubt, excuse a fellow-citizen, who is bound to the true interests of his country by every tie of nature, for cautioning you against the precipitate commission of an act, which you may, perhaps, yourselves hereafter disapprove.

Let me ask you, gentlemen, if there can be a doubt on your minds, that your representative will of his own accord, pursue such measures as will tend to the preservation of peace? Then why instruct? Are we, if instructions were necessary, possessed of such information as to enable us to give them? Do we not know, on the contrary, that the house of representatives themselves have been retarded in their deliberations on this momentous subject, for want of information? And shall we, with still less knowledge on the subject, undertake to judge? Besides, what right have *we*, who constitute but a small part of the district, to give instructions for our fellow-citizens of the other parts of it? Is it right, that the minority should speak for the majority? Surely not.—Forbear then, for your country's sake—for your own sakes—to say any thing on the subject.—Tell not the enemies of America, that we are a divided discontented people.—Let them not suppose, by any actions of yours, that they will find partizans among us.—Disregard, therefore, I pray you, the recommendation above alluded to; and believe me, you will render your country more service by silence, than by any instructions which you can at this time give. *A VIRGINIAN.*

Richmond, March 28th, 1798.

No. III.

Observing that printed hand-bills have been circulated, inviting a meeting of the citizens of Richmond and the county of Henrico, on Monday next, "to take into

consideration the propriety of giving such instructions to their representatives in congress as may prevent the adoption of measures tending to involve this country in a war with the French republic."

Some friends to the peace and safety of this country beg leave to suggest that the question now agitating in congress, is not, whether America shall go to war with France but whether measures to protect the property of our citizens from Violence and Plunder shall be adopted.

It is therefore recommended to the friends of the American government, to attend the meeting, in order by an expression of their opinions, to counteract the exertions of those who may wish to defeat those measures and thus to encourage further aggressions, to provoke war, and to endanger the security, happiness and independence of our common country.

For the AMERICAN DAILY ADVERTISER.

To the Freemen of the City and County of Philadelphia.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

THE Communications between our Government and Envoys at Paris are now made known to the Public. The situation in which we are, is there clearly displayed; the causes which have led to it are pointed out; and the only means by which we can extricate ourselves from the difficulties and dangers surrounding us on every side plainly designated. From them we may discover that we are upon the eve of a war without having given even the shadow of offence; that demands have been made of us which not only the maxims of policy and the very existence of our independence but which even the principle of common honesty forbid a compliance with; that by the confession of the agents of France themselves she "disregards the justice of our claims and the reasoning which may be brought in support of them;" that she relies for success equally upon the greatness of her power and the vicious efforts of her partizans here; that in the opinion of our commissioners there remains "no hope that the objects of their mission can in any way be accomplished;" and that the only means by which our honor can be secured from abasement, our rights from prostration, and our independence from destruction is an unanimous, vigorous and indeed desperate resistance to her frantic and unprincipled ambition.

It appears that the instructions given to our Envoys invested them with ample powers for removing all the complaints which France had made; that they generally coincided with, although in some respects they exceeded the recommendation contained in the address of the House of Representatives to the President at the last session of Congress; that in order to maintain peace compensation for the injuries already done to our commerce was not to have been insisted upon; that all the pretended advantages secured to Great-Britain by the British treaty, were to have become common to the Republic; that those which had been secured to us by our treaty with her were to have been relinquished, and a new one formed upon the broad basis of justice, equity, and the Laws of Nations; that Envoys entrusted with offers so liberal and pacific were not allowed even an official hearing; but that the unofficial agents of the Directory (acknowledged to be such by the Minister of Foreign Relations) have told us, that unless our government would consent to practice the arts of corruption, to assume upon itself the debts which France owed to our own citizens; and to make to her an immense loan she will not inform us of the terms on which her insolence will condescend to make peace; that the plunder of our defenceless merchantmen shall continue; that Frigates from St. Domingo shall ravage our coasts; and that our very habitations shall be like Venice partitioned among the conquering powers.

Filled with the alarm arising from the dangerous situation of our country, a number of citizens assembled at the house of John Dunwoody, the evening before the last. This meeting was composed of men of all political descriptions. All former animosities were there forgotten, and it was unanimously agreed, that an address should be presented to Congress expressive of the sense of the people of the City and County of Philadelphia on the present situation of affairs; and declaring their fixed determination to support, at every hazard, the rights, the honor and the independence of the United States. Some measure of this kind was conceived necessary, in order to convince France and the World that in defence of our country we were not divided; and as Town meetings were unfit for coolness of deliberation or freedom of discussion this was thought the most eligible plan we could devise. To this address your attention is now called. Remember that it is not the establishment of an abstract theoretical point of Government for which we are to contend, but for the real and substantial enjoyment of our liberty and existence as a nation; and remember that to contend with success for these objects, without the possession of which life itself would be intolerable, Union and Vigor must every where be the only order of the day. MANLIUS.

MR. FENNO,

While enemies from without, and traitors from within, are devising the extirpation of our most sacred rights, and robbing us of our property and inestimable privileges—It is a most pleasing circumstance, to find our Executive and Judiciary Departments, supported by able, prudent and firm men.

It was with the highest satisfaction that I heard, and I wish I could recapitulate, the masterly, seasonable, and animated address of Judge CHASE, delivered to the Grand Jury of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania, on the 12th inst. With a masterly pencil, he delineated the features of our excellent constitution, the security it afforded to our liberties, the protection of innocence, and the detection and punishment of guilt.—The trial by jury was noted as an impregnable barrier of freedom and independence.

It was with the greatest propriety remarked that the downfall of the trial by jury, had ever been the certain harbinger of despotism. The cases of the Northern Powers of Europe were mentioned, as awful lessons for our instruction.

The explanation of the oath taken by every grand-jury man, was certainly the most important part; and every man worthy of the name, will consider it as an inestimable loss to himself, the public, and posterity, if such an able, and seasonable production, on that solemn subject, shall remain shut up in the portfolio of the ingenious and judicious author. When I repeat a concluding sentence it may give some idea of the general import "do to others the same, as you wish that they in a like case should do to you." It is with regret that I mention my inability to repeat what I most earnestly wish to be indelibly impressed on the heart of every juror.

One of the Traverse Jury.

MR FENNO,

The contributor declines replying to the four queries of Laicus non doctus, respecting the plan of the Pennsylvania hospital, and the legacy of Dr. Franklin to that institution, because he knows that the minutes of the managers, &c. will be the best answer to those queries. He therefore hopes that some one of the contributors, will move at their next general meeting on the 7th May, that the minutes of the proceedings of the managers of the Pennsylvania hospital relating to the legacy of Dr. Franklin shall be printed in one of the public newspapers, together with the minutes of the contributors, respecting the new building.

NEW-THEATRE.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE's Night.

THIS EVENING, April 14,
Will be presented (by desire) the TRAGEDY of
The EARL OF ESSEX.

Essex,	Mr. Fennell
Southampton,	Marshall
Burleigh,	Warren
Lieutenant of the Tower,	Warrell
Rutland,	Mrs. Merry
Notingham,	Mrs. Francis
Queen Elizabeth,	Mrs. Morris

Between the 3d and 4th acts of the Tragedy, a favorite Ballet Dance (composed by Mr. Byrne) called,

THE BOUQUET.

By Mr. Byrne, Mr. J. Warrell, Miss Milbourne, and Mrs. Byrne, &c.

To which wich will be added, a Pantome, never performed here (under the direction of Mr. Byrne) called,

The ORIGIN OF HARLEQUIN;
Or, Commencement of Folly.

Harlequin, (for that night only) mr Byrne—Pero, mr Doctor—Pantaloon, mr Lavancy—Beau, mr J Warrell—King of the Gypsies mr Warren—and Columbine, mrs Byrne.

Faith mrs Warrell—Hope, mrs Francis—Charity, mrs Hardinge—Justice, mrs Morris—Mercy, mrs Oldmixon—Temperance, miss L'Estrange—Hymen, master Byrne.

In the course of the Pantomime Mr Byrne will Fly from the back of the Gallery to the further end of the Stage.

A short description of part of the Scenery and Plot of the PANTOMIME.

First Scene. A Barn—Gypsies glory or plenty from thieving, a Monkey and old rags, the composition of Harlequin, whose legs, arms, head, and body jump out of a boiling pot, and when put together, (O Strange!) wilt run, jump, sink, swim, and fly through the whole pantomime.

2d Scene. Pantaloons house—Folly and Fashion in love—most Money carries the day—which obliges Harlequin to change the Scene to a GRAND SALOON, and himself into OLD SCRATCH; plays the fiddle and merry tricks at the Wedding; at last runs away with the Bride over a Mountainous Country on Horseback—pursued by Pantaloon, Clown, Pero, Beau being flung from his horse, puts an end to the chase.

8th Scene. Confusion at Dinner, the Company in Pickle, Harlequin's flight through the roof of the House, and over a Church Steeple: but at last he's hampered and creeps into a bottle: turns himself into a Statue and performs many attitudes as a GLADIATOR.

In the 12th Scene Harlequin will shew us what we must all come to.

13th Scene. To be avoided, "or Good may come from evil,"—"'tis Woman that seduces all Mankind."

14th Scene,

The Cave of VICE,

Columbine surrounded by all the Vices—is in great danger, but Heaven propitious to her prayers changes this loathsome Den to

The Temple of VIRTUE,

Where Faith, Hope, Charity, and the rest of the Virtues, with their attributes stand arrayed in robes of white, with the Nuptials of

Harlequin & Columbine,

Attended by HYMEN and the GRACES.

The whole to conclude by half past 10 o'clock.

☞ Tickets to had at the usual places, and of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne, corner of Second and Dock Streets.

*** On Monday the favorite Comedy of the BELLES STRATAGEM, and the Musical farce of the HIGHLAND REEL—for the Benefit of Mr. MARSHALL.

☞ Mr. WARREN's Night on Wednesday next.

JAMES HUMPHREYS,

BEING encouraged by a number of gentlemen in the mercantile line, to undertake the publishing of a Price Current in this city, and they having engaged to give him every assistance in their power to render it accurate and useful,

PROPOSES TO PRINT BY SUBSCRIPTION,

The Philadelphia Price Current,
And Market Day Advertiser.

To be published every Wednesday and Saturday morning, on the following conditions.

It will be printed on four pages quarto. It will contain the Prices Current (wholesale) at Philadelphia, with the duties on each article—The Prices Current at Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other parts of the United States, with the Prices Current at London, the West Indies and elsewhere as often as they can be had accurate and to be relied on. The rates of insurance—the price of stocks—course of exchange, &c. &c. Likewise a regular account of entries, inward and outward—with such marine and other intelligence as shall be thought useful and important—and the remainder of the paper will be appropriated to advertisements.

The price to subscribers within the city and liberties, to whom it will be delivered at their houses, will be Four Dollars per annum—Two dollars at the expiration of a month from its publication, and the remainder at the end of the year. Subscribers at a greater distance will have it sent them agreeable to their directions—to pay two dollars at the time of subscribing, and the remainder at the end of the year.

The publication shall commence as soon as a sufficient number have subscribed to pay the expence of conducting it.

☞ It is from the advice and to gratify the wish of a number of mercantile gentlemen that the printer proposes publishing this Price Current in a quarto size in preference to any other. And it is proposed to embrace the Prices Current with such other matter as may be most material to send abroad in the first two pages—appropriating the other two to such matters as may be more immediately domestic, and to advertisements.

Subscriptions are received by said Humphries, at his Printing Office, No. 74, North Third-street, and Mr. Z. Poulson, jun. at his office in Chesnut-street, and at the Philadelphia library.

Philadelphia, April 14. stf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY EVENING, *April* 14

The Grand Inquest of the United States for the district of Pennsylvania—to the President of the United States.

SIR,

The Disclosures which you have made of the Instructions given to our Envoys to France and the Dispatches received from them, evidence a strong determination to promote and preserve a good understanding with the French Republic, provided it could be accomplished without affecting our national character and the Independence of the United States. We wanted no fresh proof of your attachment to your country nor your unremitted attention to the duties of your high and responsible situation. We are well convinced that the conduct of our government to all nations has been just and honorable, and we wish to express in the strongest terms our confidence in it.

It is true, Sir, that there are some characters in the United States who call themselves Americans, and who with patriotism on their lips and professions of regard for the constitution of our country, are endeavoring to poison the minds of the well meaning citizens and to withdraw from the government the support of the people; their measures are hostile to the happiness of this country and they are the Instruments of Disorganization and Sedition; many of whom are probably employed by that Nation, whose Rulers seek the Destruction of America and the tendency of whose system is to exterminate from the World every moral and religious principle.

Yet, Sir, we hesitate not to declare it as our firm belief, notwithstanding the opinion of the Enemies of America, that the great mass of our Fellow Citizens approve of your administration and are determined to support it. With unanimity among the people and with the rectitude of our government, we trust in God we have nothing to fear. These sentiments and these expressions the Grand Inquest of the United States for the District of Pennsylvania have taken the liberty to present to you and feel themselves happy in adding that although their body is composed of citizens from different parts of the State, yet an unanimity has prevailed in making this communication.

They beg leave to offer their warmest wishes for the welfare of the United States and the happiness of their Chief Magistrate.

JOHN LARDNER, Foreman.

Philadelphia, April 13th, 1798.

To the Grand Inquest of the United States, for the District of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

I thank you for this address—Your approbation of the part I have taken, in an interesting negociation, gives me great pleasure; but the conviction you express, that the conduct of our government to all nations, has been just and honorable, affords me the highest satisfaction. A nation which is conscious of having done no wrong to others, even when suffering for a course of years, under the provocations of a series of insults, depredations and cruelties, may appeal to God, with a humble trust in his blessing, and to the world, in a full assurance of obtaining its confidence

If there are perverse characters who call themselves Americans, I am well assured there have been greater numbers merely erroneous, deceived by partial information, and transported by too ardent a zeal.

For myself, I have never entertained a doubt, that the great mass of our fellow-citizens would support an administration which has nothing in view but impartial justice to all nations, and the character, independence and prosperity of the country: Nor have I ever despaired of a unanimity of the people in such sentiments, and in pursuit of these objects—And with you I humbly, but firmly trust in God, we have nothing to fear.

Under a Constitution like ours, the intelligence and integrity of Juries, in the legal support of the government, are essential to the preservation of its existence—With their impartial countenance and faithful exertions, it can scarcely fail to answer the ends of its institution, by confirming the safety, securing the honor, promoting the prosperity, and I will add, establishing the power and advancing the glory of the nation.

While I join with you in your warmest wishes for the welfare of the United States, I beg leave to assure you of mine, for the happiness of the Grand Inquest of Pennsylvania.

Signed, JOHN ADAMS.

United States, April 14.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of of citizens of the city of Philadelphia, district of Southwark and Northern Liberties, held at Dunwoody's tavern on the evening of the 12th April, 1798,

Colonel GURNEY in the chair,

It was *Resolved unanimously*, As the sense of this meeting, that the information contained in the Dispatches from the Envoys Extraordinary from the United States at Paris, to the Secretary of State, is of a nature to excite universal alarm throughout America, and to call for the unanimous and energetic support of the people in aid of the government of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That the measures pursued by the President of the United States to restore harmony between the United States and the Republic of France and to establish a permanent and good understanding between the two nations, as the same are specified in the instructions to the Envoys Extraordinary, have been wise, just, liberal and sincere; and entitle him to the grateful acknowledgments of his country.

Resolved unanimously, That an Address and Memorial expressive of the sentiments contained in the foregoing resolutions be prepared, to be signed by the Citizens of the City and County of Philadelphia, and to be presented to the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen be a committee to prepare the address and that they report the same as soon as prepared to this meeting.—viz.

Joseph Thomas, Andrew Bayard, Samuel Wheeler, Joshua Humphreys, Henry Pratt, Levi Hollingsworth, and Joseph North.

The committee retired accordingly and after some time returned with the form of an address which was read and unanimously agreed to. Another committee were appointed to circulate the same for the signatures of the citizens.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, authenticated by the signatures of the chairman and secretary, be published in the English and German languages.

FRANCIS GURNEY, chairman.
Samuel W. Fisher, Secretary,

[*The following, we learn, is a Copy of the Address adopted by the Citizens who assembled at* DUNWOODY's *on Thursday Evening.*]

To the President, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

THE ADDRESS

And Memorial of the Citizens of Philadelphia, the District of Southwark, and the Northern Liberties.

Respectfully Sheweth,

That your memorialists consider the present period as pregnant with events of the highest importance to the happiness and safety of the United States, and therefore deem it an essential and indispensable duty, to express, to the several branches of the Federal Government, the sentiments and determination, which this extraordinary crisis in their national affairs has inspired.

Appreciating, with due estimation, the advantages of neutrality, and the blessings of peace, your memorialists have beheld, with entire satisfaction, the earnest and reiterated endeavonrs of the government of the United States to preserve this desirable position—and they have seen, with correspondent concern, that the anxious advances, which have been made by the government of the United States, towards a restoration of harmony with the republic of France, have been received with a marked difference of disposition on the part of that government—and that, in the very threshold of discussion, they have been treated in a manner, which could not fail to revolt every feeling of individual pride and national independence.

Your memorialists learn, with equal astonishment and alarm, that the first step towards negociation has been made under a menace that, in case of refusal to pay a heavy and disgraceful tribute, as the price of peace, the United States of America would be exposed to share the fate of Venice—accompanied by a suggestion, that, as they were a divided people, the execution of the menace was inevitable.

Your memorialists feel themselves enjoined by every consideration of duty to their country, to themselves, and to posterity, to repel the insinuation, which thus attempts to dishonor the American character—and to expose the fallacy of the expectation on which the threat, to extinguish the independence of the United States, is founded.

Deeply impressed by a sense of the blessings which they enjoy under the truly free and equal government of the United States, your memorialists, as members of this happy and highly favoured community, are determined, at every hazard, to maintain their Freedom and Independence.

With this inestimable object to guide their decision, your memorialists declare, that as the conduct heretofore pursued by the Executive Department, to preserve peace with foreign nations, merits and receives their perfect and grateful approbation; so their confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of every branch of the Government being complete, they pledge themselves firmly to support every measure, which may hereafter be thought necessary to secure the constitution, freedom, and independence of the United States.

APPOINTMENTS.

JOHN SLOSS HOBART, District Judge, for New-York District—vice Robert Troup resigned.

MOSES YOUNG, of Pennsylvania, Consul for Madrid.

Connecticut Jacobins done over!

By accounts from that truly independent federal state, we find that the Jacobins at the late nominating election are left further in the rear of the majority, than on any preceding occasion.

The Cork fleet arrived at Jamaica March 3.

On Thursday last arrived at New-York, the ship Perseverance, from Canton.

The ship John, Jackson, of this port, has arrived at Calcutta, from Hamburgh.

The supercargo of the schooner Robinson Cruso, Church, carried into Bermuda, having deposed, that the whole of the cargo was French it is to be presumed she will be condemned.

A letter received here, via Baltimore, from the city of St. Domingo, dated the 11th ult. mentions the liberation of the brig Mary, Young of Newburyport-port, both vessel and cargo, and that Judge Ponce and his officers were displaced, and a new tribunal established.

TRANSLATED from the Leyden Gazette.

From the Redacteur of January 27.

PARIS, 7th Pluviose, year 6.

The enemies of kings and of anarchy, the friends of liberty have to felicitate themselves upon a new event which is about to give a solid basis to their principles. Holland, which the partizans of the Stadtholder and those of an outrageous demagogy wished to destroy, has pronounced itself decisively. An 18th Fructidor has operated there; and a circumstance remarkable enough is that the plan of that necessary revolution, was determined on the 2d Pluviose (21 January O. S.) the anniversary of the just punishment of the last king of the French.

The execution of the plan took place from the next day; the republicans of the Batavian convention, have, on that day, saved their country; they have caused to be arrested those members of their body, who by the intrigues which they carried on in order to prevent the completion of the constitution, nourished the hope of the enemies of Holland, of France, and of liberty and so powerfully seconded the manœuvres of the government of England. There have been proposed, and the purified convention have immediately adopted them, the foundations of a constitution, free and wise, which goes to the organization amongst them of the *Representative System*, from which the Batavian people expects its liberty and its happiness.

The perfidious cabinet of St. James's is thus at length outwitted in Holland, as it has been in France; and this last blow is one of the most important which has been struck against *The Tyrant of the Sea.* The friends of humanity will learn with pleasure that this revolution has been effected in Holland without any effusion of blood, without pillage, without disorder. They will remark that every where the republicans know how to unite sagacity to firmness and to courage. Here are the details of this important event.

The party of the patriots had gained strength for some time. The most influential among them had resolved to sign what they have called the *Constitutional Creed*:—This was an act containing those general principles which, in the sense of the Batavian patriots, ought to serve for a basis to the constitution, as well as to the immediate formation of a *provisory government.*—The signatures soon multiplied—they embraced the names of a great number of the representatives. At length, on the 2d Pluviose, every thing having been concerted beforehand, and the most decided measures for tranquility having been taken, the orders were given at 4 o'clock in the morning for the arrest of six members of the commission of *exterior relations*; and, at the same time, the remainder of the Representatives were invited to meet in the National Hall of the convention. By five o'clock, the members who had signed the *Creed*, were assembled with the President in the apartment called Hærlem: numbers of other members met there successively: at seven o'clock, the whole majority had collected there. Immediately, a detachment of the National Guard and another corps of hired troops, paraded with ceremony before this assemblage of *Constitutional* members, and conducted them to the National Hall amidst the clamor of popular acclamations.

The assembly formed itself upon the spot, and the President, after having declared the motives of this extraordinary convocation, ordered, with the assent of a great majority, the arrest of twenty-one members (not comprising the six, already arrested, of the exterior relations): Two of these twenty-one not being to be found, the nineteen others were instantly deposited in a neighboring hall; and by a solemn decree, these twenty one, as also the six of the diplomatic commission, were excluded from their seats in the convention. The assembly, thus purified by this separation, decreed successively the fundamental articles of the constitution, those which establish the provisory government and those which assure along with public tranquility, the plenitude of the constitutional power.

The assembly declared itself permanent, and peaceably pursued the course of its operations. Commissioners have been dispatched to the provinces; and every thing announces that the calm will be universally prevailent.

☞ The Members of the Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress,—are requested to attend an Anniversary Meeting of the said Society, at the City Tavern, on Monday, the 23d inst. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

GEO. DAVIS, *Secretary.*

*** Dinner to be on the table precisely at four o'clock. eot23d april 14

Landing at Waln's wharf,

From on board the brig Enterprize, capt. Langdon, from Jamaica.

60 hogsheads of good SUGAR, and } Entitled to
60,000 wt. of prime green COFFEE } drawback.

And For Sale by

WHARTON & LEWIS,
No 115, South Front street.

Who have likewise for sale,

A quantity of 4th p. of Jamaica Rum
Molasses, and
70 barrels of Tanners' Oil

april 14. eotot

Schuylkill Permanent Bridge,

THE Books for receiving Subscriptions will be opened at the House of William Sheaff, Esq. at the corner of Market and Fifth Streets, on Monday the 16th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and continue open till further notice.

Richard Peters
John Perot
Matthew M'Connell } Commissioners
Godfrey Haga
William Sheaff.

april 14 eotf

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application has been made at the Bank of the United States, for the renewal of the following five Certificates of Bank Stock lost by the capture of the British Packet, Countess of Leicester—viz.

No. 3708, containing	5 shares }	issued to Henry Cline
3703	5 do }	to Benove Nephew & Co
732	1 do.	issued to Edwards and Co
3188	5 do.	issued (in lieu of 6509 to 6513) to Samuel and Henry Waddington.
2928	4 do.	issued to Phyn, Ellice and Inglis.

All persons concerned are therefore called upon to shew cause why new Certificates should not be issued agreeably to the said application.

april 14 eo6w

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

March 30th. 1798.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT by an act of Congress passed on the 19th day of March, 1798, the following alterations and amendments have been made to the act passed on the 6th day of July 1797, entitled "An act laying duties on stamped vellum, parchment and paper."

I.

The stamp duties on debentures or certificates for the drawback of Customs or duties on Imports are repealed.

II.

A discount at the rate of seven and one half per Centum, will be allowed by the Supervisors or Inspectors respectively, to any persons other than Officers of the Revenue, who may purchase at one time or procure to be stamped, any quantities of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, upon which the duties shall amount to Ten Dollars or upwards.

III.

Stamped Paper, will be provided, and sold at the rates prescribed by law, without any additional charge or expense on account of the price of Paper; but for stamped Parchment or Vellum, an additional price will be demanded at the rate of Fifty Cents for each skin of Parchment, or Two Hundred Cents for each skin of Vellum of medium size, which may be furnished at the expense of the United States and proportionally for any lesser quantity.

Given under my hand, at Philadelphia, the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department,

March 19, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT proposals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury until the expiration of the 15th day of July next ensuing, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of October 1798, to the thirtieth day of September 1799, both days inclusive, at the places and within the district hereafter mentioned, viz. At Oswego; at Niagara; at Presque Isle; at Michilimackinac; at Fort Franklin; at Pittsburgh; at Le Beuf; at Cincinnati; at Greenville; at Picque Town and Loramie's Store; at Fort Wayne; at Fort Defiance; at any place below Fort Defiance on the Miami River to Lake Erie; at Fort Knox and Ouatanon on the River Wabash; at Massac; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi above the mouth of the River Ohio, and upon the Illinois River; at any place or places on the east side of the Mississippi River below the mouth of the River Ohio to the southern boundary of the State of Kentucky, and within the said State; at Knoxville, Tellico Block House, and at all other Posts in the State of Tennessee; at any place or places on the east side of the River Mississippi, below the southern boundary of the State of Tennessee, to the southern boundary of the United States.

If supplies shall be required for any posts or places not mentioned in this notice, all such supplies shall be furnished at prices proportioned to those to the posts before recited, as may be agreed on between the United States and the contractor.

The rations to be supplied to consist of the following articles, viz.

One pound of bread or flour
One pound of beef or twelve ounces of pork or bacon
Half a gill of rum, brandy or whisky, one quart of Salt, two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of soap, one pound of candles } per hundred rations

The rations are to be furnished in such quantities, as that there shall at all times during the said term, be sufficient for the consumption of the troops at Michilimackinac, Detroit, Niagara, and Oswego, for the term of six months in advance, and at each of the other posts, for the term of at least three months in advance, in good and wholesome provisions, if the same shall be required. It is to be understood, that the contractor is to be at the expence and risk of issuing the supplies to the troops at each post, and that all losses sustained by the depredations of an enemy, or by means of the troops of the United States, shall be paid for at the price of the articles captured or destroyed, on the depositions of two or more persons of creditable characters, and the certificate of a commissioned officer, ascertaining the circumstances of the loss and the amount of the articles for which compensation shall be claimed.

The priviledge is reserved to the United States of requiring that none of the supplies which may be furnished under the proposed contract, shall be issued, until the supplies which have or may be furnished under the contract now in force have been consumed.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

march 27. 2awtf

Law Book Store,

No. 319, High-street.

GEORGE DAVIS,

IMPRESSED with the favors shewn him in his efforts to establish a Store for the sale of Law books only, begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of the Bar generally throughout the United States, that in addition to his collection now on hand, which he supposes to be more extensive, than in the possession of any one person for sale in America, he expects daily very large supplies from London & Dublin, particularly from the latter place, having chiefly confined his importations to those editions, as being in his opinion equally correct with the London copies, and well known to be infinitely lower charged.

G. D. limiting himself, solely to the sale of Law Books, it will appear obvious to professional gentlemen the great advantages they have in purchasing from him, both as to selection and price, of which the encouragement he has received for several years past, is the best testimony he can offer.

march 20. 3aw3w

New Publication.

A Sensible, Seasonable and Spirited
ADDRESS,
Written by a Citizen of Philadelphia—entitled,
"What is our Situation?
AND
What our Prospects?"
A few Pages for Americans.
For Sale by WILLIAM YOUNG,
Corner of Chesnut and Second streets,
And at the Office of the Editor, 119 Chesnut str.
(Price three sixteenths of a dollar)

Extract from the above.

"*It is astonishing to hear the* expence *of war so often urged, and by well meaning people too, against our taking any measures of self-preservation—shall we be destroyed, because we will not incur the expence of defence. For my own part, if it is necessary I should give one half of all I have to save the other, I shall not hesitate to do so—If more is requisite, more shall be given; and if finally, I must give up all to preserve my life and liberty, all shall be freely given. The true wealth of a nation consists in its independence and security, and not in accumulating gold to lie in useless heaps, or enrich the triumph of a savage conquerer—At a time when half the world is racked in dire convulsions, when immense countries are desolated and powerful nations extirpated, if we escape with* expence *only, we may deem ourselves very fortunate.*"

april 5 d5

A House and Lot in Dover.

FOR SALE,

A LOT OF GROUND, situate on the east side of the main street, running through the town of Dover, in Kent county, in the State of Delaware, about thirty or forty yards below Captain Furbee's Tavern, containing in front on said street thirty four feet, and extending in depth eastward twelve perches, together with the buildings thereon erected, which consist of a good brick house, two stories high, well finished, with two rooms about seventeen or eighteen feet square each, and a passage eight or ten feet wide on the first floor; three rooms with a passage above, and good garrets, the cellars are excellent, one of which is used as a kitchen; a back brick building with two rooms above and below about ten or twelve feet by fourteen; the upper rooms of this building communicate above stairs with the passage of the house: A brick smoke house, and a good pump of water in the yard, and a garden adjoining.

The House is in every respect as comfortable as any in Dover, is in a good situation, and now occupied by John Freeman, as a tavern, with the sign of the Eagle.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to Daniel Mifflin, at Camden, near Dover, or to the subscriber, No 60, North Eighth-street, Philadelphia.

CADWALADER EVANS.

march 27. tus4w

FOR SALE,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water street, between Mulberry and Sassafras Streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and containing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses have the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and area very desirable situation for a a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

april 5 m&wtf

To be Let,

A three story brick House,

With Stables, and a Garden containing nearly one acre of choice ground, several Summer Houses, Fruit Trees, &c. on Race, and second street from Schuylkill; the whole in good condition, and the situation high, airy and excellent for a place of public entertainment.

An adjoining Lot, 40 feet front and 110 deep, is also to let.

For terms apply to the subscriber, at No. 39, Pine street.

WM. CURRIE.

march 21. wstf

Valuable Stands for Business.

FOR SALE—by the Subscriber,

Two Lots of Ground,

Situate on the south side of Chesnut-street, between Second and Third streets:—one containing eighteen feet, and the other seventeen feet, more or less, on the said street, and both extending, the same breadth, one hundred and forty-eight, more or less, to Carter's alley.

There are, on Chesnut-street, two two-story

BRICK HOUSES

(Numbers 80 and 82)

Which may readily be made into one; and, on Carter's alley, there is a convenient, well built three-story

Brick House and Kitchen,

Almost new, which has two rooms on a floor and a front of eighteen feet on said alley.

This property is clear of ground-rent, and an indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

The three Houses will be sold separately or together.

Further particulars may be known on application to

ZACHARIAH POULSON, *jun.*

No. 80, Chesnut-street, or at the Library.

march 23. tf18w

Baskenridge—for sale

IT consists of 920 acres, almost all of which is a fine rich Meadow, (the residence of the late Earl of Sterling). It may be conveniently dixided into five farms, four of which are bounded on the East by the river Passaick.

There are on it a number of buildings, forming a square of nearly three acres—The dwelling house is a very convenient one and a small expence would put it in complete repair.

The orchard consists of 1500 fine bearing engrafted Apple Trees—and there is on other parts of said tract near 300 other Apple Trees—as also a great variety of other fruits, particularly Cherries of the best and most delicious kinds.

Also, a great number of beautiful Exotics and Forest Trees, that add to the beauty and convenience of the place. Its situation is about 18 miles from the towns of Newark and Elizabeth: 10 do. from Morris-Town, and 12 from Springfield—It is wooded and watered.

To save trouble, the price is five pound pr. acre in cash, on delivery of the deeds. Please to enquire of T. McEUEN & Co.

No. 78, Chesnut street.

February 2. eodtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwalader, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses, a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loom.—The whole will be sold together, or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, &c. will also be disposed of.——For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS, on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

February 24. 2aw6w

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street.

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives

December 20. §

Ran away from the subscriber,

on the 14th inst. two indented Irish Servant Men: Thomas M'Guire, about 25 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high, robust, stout, and well made, short black hair, remarkable for a scar on one of his temples; he is a forward, deceitful, vicious, and unprincipled fellow, and decoyed from my service Jeffry Corbet, about the same age and height, but of a milder disposition, and more slender make, short brown hair; their working apparel was blue cloth over jackets, lined with coarse brown linen, check and brown linen shirts, grey yarn stockings, mixed twilled grey cloth trowsers, and russett leather shoes; they have other cloathing which altogether gives them the appearance of seafaring men, but have been brought up to the farming business; no doubt will have forged passes and change their names and apparel as convenient, and have taken the post road to Philapelphia, I purchased them the last fall of capt. Rollins, in Baltimore. I will give Fifty Dollars for securing them so that I get them, and will pay all reasonable charges if brought home, or if separated, Thirty Dollars for Thomas, and Twenty for Jeffry.

ARTHUR BRYAN,

Head of Wye, Talbot County—March 7.

march 14. 3aw3w

Escapes.

BROKE the Prison of Cumberland county, in New-Jersey, and made their escape, between 1 and 2 o'clock, this mornin, two Men, who were convicted of stealing—one of them calls himself James Legg, the other Edward Hambleton—Legg is a grey-headed Man, about 50 years old, 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, with a remarkable large head; Hambleton is about 26 years old, 5 feet, 9 or 10 inches high, black hair. Left the prison in company with the above described thieves, a small man, who calls himself Matthew Morrison, about 24 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, light hair, fair complexion, smiles when talking, is a wheel-wright by trade——Whoever will secure the thieves in any Gaol in New-Jersey or Pennsylvania, shall be entitled to receive Ten Dollars for the old one, Fifteen for the young one, and Twenty for Matthew Morrison.

GEORGE BURGIN, *Sheriff.*

Bridgetown, march 15. 24—mt&f3w

FOR SALE,

ALL that elegant three story Brick House, brick Kitchen and Lot of Ground situate on the south west corner of Fourth and Prune streets, containing in front on Fourth street 33 feet, and in length on Prune street 98 feet, to a four feet alley intended to be left open with common privilege of the same.

Also, a two story brick House and Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the above, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth 98 feet on the said four feet alley, with the common privileges of the same.

And also, all that Lot of Ground situate on the west side of Fourth street and adjoining the last described lot, containing in breadth on Fourth street 25 feet 6 inches, and in depth on the north side 102 feet, thence running southward 11 feet 6 inches, thence further westward 12 feet, thence still further southward 14 feet, and thence by the Chapel ground 114 feet to Fourth street, with the common use of the said four feet alley leading into Prune street. The whole will be sold together if more agreeable to the purchaser.

For terms, enquire of the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 South Fourth street.

ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER.

march 31. 3awtf

For Sale,

A good situation for a Country SEAT,

Forty acres of Land,

On the Old York road, within sight of Germantown, and about five miles from the city; the whole being under good fence, and in excellent order as pasture ground.

For further information and terms, apply to JOHN ELLIOTT CRESSON, at his Office for the sale of Real Estates, Conveyancing, &c. No. 54, High-street.

4th mo. 3d. tu&frtf

Israel Morris against Thomas Margatroyd, James Bell, Marshall and Benjamin Smith, Executors of Samuel Tucker, deceased. } Maryland. In Chancery, March 8, 1798.

THE object of the bill, is for the Complainnant, Israel Morris, to obtain relief against a judgment on a bond by him executed, on the 31st day of December, 1782, to the said Samuel Tucker, for the sum of £.200 principal.—The relief is prayed on the ground, that the Complainant assigned, by way of security for the said money, a bond to him the Complainant, executed by Samuel Downing, for the sum of £.350 that the said Tucker received of the money due on the said last mentioned bond the sum of £.100 and neglected to take steps for obtaining the residue, until the said Downing became insolvent.

The bill states that all the defendants are now residents of the State. It is therefore, on his motion, adjudged and ordered, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted, three weeks successively, in some newspaper of Philadelphia, in or near which the defendants reside, at any time before the first day of May next, or served upon each of the defendants generally, before the said day; to the intent that they have notice of the complainants applicarion to this court and of the substance and object of his bill and may be warned to appear here on or before the third Tuesday in September next, to shew cause, wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Attest,
SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

april 3 co3w

IMPORTED,

In the Brig BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, from Bourdeaux,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Claret in casks
White wine in half casks
Sweet oil of a superior quality in boxes and baskets
Lunelle, Sauterne, Macarty, and Medoc } Wines in Cases.

Thomas Murgatroyd,
No. 11, Walnut Street.

WHO HAS ON HAND,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Irish market, Medoc, and Sauterne } Wines in cases. } Intitled to drawback
Sherry wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota
Pimento in bags
Two trunks of Umbrellas, and
About 4000 bushels Liverpool Salt.

march 19 mw&ftf

LANDING

From on board the Schooner RANGER, *from* JACQUEMEL,

230 Bags, containing 30,000 wt. Coffee,

For Sale by
SAMUEL HAYS,
No. 127 Chesnut-street.

Who has remaining on hand 6,000 pieces India NANKEENS, of a superior quality.

March 15. d6t

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 1, 1798.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

IN pursuance of the Act of Congress passed on the sixth day of July one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act laying duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", and the Act passed on the fifteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, entitled "An Act to postpone for a limited time the commencement of the duties imposed by the Act entitled "An Act laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper", that from and after the first day of July ensuing, the several Stamped Duties hereafter enumerated, will be levied and collected throughout the United States.

I.

For every skin or piece of Vellum or Parchment, or sheet or piece of Paper, upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following—to wit:

	Dls	Cts.	Mls
Any Certificate of Naturalization,	5		
Any Licence to practice, or Certificate of the admission, enrolment or registry of any Counsellor, Solicitor, Attorney, Advocate or Proctor, in any Court of the United States,	10		
Provided, that a Certificate in any one of the Courts of the United States for one of the said Officers, shall so far as relates to the payment of the duty aforesaid, be a sufficient admission in all the Courts of the United States, for each and every of the said offices.			
Any Grant or Letters Patent, under the seal or authority of the United States (except for lands granted for military services)	4		
Any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, (except for lands granted for military services)	2		
Any Charter-Party, Bottomry, or Respondentia Bond,	1		
Any Receipt or discharge for or on account of any Legacy left by any Will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, other than to the Wife, Children or Grand Children of the person deceased, the amount whereof shall be above the value of Fifty Dollars, and shall not exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars,		25	
When the amount thereof shall exceed the value of One Hundred Dollars and shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		50	
And for every further sum of Five Hundred Dollars, the additional sum of	1		
Any Policy of Insurance or instrument in nature thereof, on any ship, vessel or goods insured from one district to another in the United States,		25	
From the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which Insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars,		25	
When the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars,	1		
Any Exemplification, of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any Court, other than such as it may be the duty of the Clerk of such Court to furnish for the use of the United States or some particular state,		50	
Any Bond, bill single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note or other note, other than any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, made to or with the United States or any state, or for their use respectively,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		25	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		50	
And if above one thousand dollars,		75	
Provided, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within sixty days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid—viz.			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		4	
If above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,		10	
If above five hundred dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars,		20	
If above one thousand dollars,		30	
Any Notes issued by the banks now established, or that may hereafter be established within the United States, other than the notes of such of the said Banks as shall agree to an annual composition, of one per centum on the annual dividends made by such Banks, to their Stockholders respectively, according to the following scale.			
On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, for each dollar,			6
On all notes above fifty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		50	
On all notes above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars,	1		
On all notes above five hundred dollars,	2		
Any Protest or other Notarial act,		25	
Any Letter of Attorney, except for an invalid pension, or to obtain or sell Warrants for Land granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war,		25	
Any Certificate or Debenture for drawback of Customs or duties, for less than five hundred dollars,	1		
For five hundred dollars and not exceeding two thousand dollars,	2		
For more than two thousand dollars,	3		
Any note or bill of lading for goods or merchandize to be exported,			
If from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same State,		10	
If from the United States to any foreign port or place,		25	
Any Inventory or Catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law, (except in cases of goods and chattels distrained for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer,)		50	
Any Certificate of a Share in any Insurance Company, of a share in the Bank of the United States, or of any State or other Bank,			
If above twenty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars,		10	
If above one hundred dollars,		25	
If under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten *cents* for one *hundred* dollars.			

II.

The duties aforesaid will be collected and received by the Supervisors, Inspectors and other Officers of Inspection, in the several Districts, Surveys and Divisions of the United States, and by such other persons as shall from to time be specially appointed and employed by the Supervisors of Districts for that purpose.

III.

The Supervisors of the several Districts will, prior to the first day of July ensuing, and as soon as may be practicable, mark or stamp, without fee or reward, any quantities or parcels of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, with any of the rates of duties before enumerated, on payment of the said duties; Or stamped vellum, parchment and paper may at the option of the Citizens of the United States, be obtained at the rates prescribed by law, by application to any Supervisor, Inspector, Officer of Inspection, or other person appointed for the distribution of Stamps, by the Supervisors of Districts.

GIVEN under my Hand, at Philadelphia the day and year abovementioned.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

March 10.

FOR SALE,

By WHARTON & LEWIS,

No. 115 South Front Street.

A quantity of Tanner's Oil,
4th proof Jamaica Rum, 1st and 2d proof Brandy, } entitled to drawback.
Madeira Wine,
Juniper Berries, &c. &c.

Feb. 9. eodtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, No. 25, So. Third-street. } *Administr'r*

January 4. dtf

Just Published,

And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia,

OBSERVATIONS

On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.

To which is annexed,

AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors: and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.

BY WILLIAM CURRIE.

Felow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philotophical Society. Feb. 1—3m§

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 20th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Patterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

November 15. §

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the meantime for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

A Manufactory of yellow and delft ware,

Such as never was in this Country before, has been lately erected at Tivoli, Red Hook Landing, on the East Bank of Hudson's River, state of New York, where any article of various sorts and shapes may be executed, as well as earthern stoves upon a new construction, that saves three fourths of the fuel commonly used in cast iron stoves or open chymnies; they are besides very wholesome and ornamental, by applying to

J. MOUCHET,

Wanted a skillful hand to attend to the baking and glazing part of the said ware. Generous appointments will be given. Apply as above, or to

DAVID BROOKS, Esq.
No. 71 South 5th Street.

Feb. 19. eod4w

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. cotf